

1848?

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1st. "Alvan Stewart Esq. in his address to Abolitionists dated Aug. 1846 says: "The South placed Major General Smythe at Buffalo, a Slave holding Lawyer of Virginia: — Major General Winder a Slave holding Lawyer of Maryland at Forty Mile Creek, on the side of Lake Ontario: — Major General Wilkinson, a Louisiana Slave holder at the Cedars and Rapids of the St. Lawrence; and Major General Wade Hampton, the Great Sugar boiler of Louisiana, and the largest Slaveholder in the United States (having over 500 human beings) bowing to this Monster and Tyrant was located at Burlington, Vermont: four Slaveholding Generals with their four Armies were stretched on our Northern frontier, not to take Canada, but to prevent its being taken by the Men of New England and New York, in 1812-'13 and '14; lest we should make some six or seven ^{Free} states from Canada, & conquer it. This was treason against Northern Interests, blood and honor. This horrid Revelation could have been proved by General John Armstrong, then Secretary of War, after he and Mr. Madison quarrelled: —

2^d "Secret History of the War with England" in 1812-'13 and '14.

Col. Miller of Vermont, who was formerly a Representative in Congress from this State is now a Resident of Wyoming. In a Speech at Warsaw, Col. Miller revived a charge that has been often made, that our Government, though causing much blood to be shed in Canada, did not intend to conquer that territory, because by so doing the free territory of the Union would be extended.

In proof of this assertion, Col. M. says, that after General Hull was convicted by a Court Martial of Treason and Cowardice and sentenced to be shot, he handed a letter to the President of the Court, which proved to be an order of the Secretary of War, directing him to surrender his Army to the British. Col. Miller added, "The President, Mr. Madison, stayed the proceedings of the Court, which left it in such

a situation, that any President, at any future time, could issue an order
for the fulfilment of the sentence of the Court!

General Hull's oath as an Officer of the Army of the United States, not
to reveal his private instructions from the War Department, prevented his
defence to the public, of this traitorous Act! It hung over him like a Pall
to the last hour of his life! The fiat for his execution, could have been issued
at a single moment's warning, even up to the last day of his life!

Dr. Eustis remained at the head of the War department until the close of
the year 1812, when he was succeeded by Gen. John Armstrong, who, of course,
became acquainted with the above matter. He remained in office
about two years, when incurring the displeasure of President Madison, he
was removed. Mr. A. then presented to the Government a claim
of some \$30,000 — the payment of which was refused. Mr. Armstrong
then published a pamphlet entitled "Astounding Disclosures," containing
the foregoing in relation to General Hull; the Government immediately
purchased the suppression of the Work, by the payment of Mr. A.'s claim
and ordered the whole edition to be destroyed. This it was supposed
was done; three copies of it still exist — one of which is in the possession
of Col. Miller; another in that of Allen[#]? Stewart, of Utica, and the third,
a mutilated copy, is in the hands of Judge Hutchinson of Woodstock, Vt.

We have long entertained strong suspicions that the conquest of
Canada was no part of the plan of the Administration in 1812. At
the commencement of the War, England was engaged in a mighty
conflict with Napoleon. She could spare but a small force to defend
the Canadas. General Hull could have marched triumphantly
through the Upper Province. But there was either imbecility or treason
at Washington. — "Perhaps the free Soil movement may bring out
important truths. There are those concerned in it who know all."
[#] (Query by W. K. Should not "Allen" read Alvan. Is it not a misprint?)